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# South Dakota
# Labor Bulletin

DECEMBER 1984 PUBLISHED JANUARY 1985

## Economic Progress in 1984

The economic recovery which began the last half of 1983 continued in 1984. The 4.0 percent employment growth which occurred in 1984 was a marked improvement over the 1.2 percent employment growth posted in 1983. Now that the state is a little over one month into 1985, it is a good opportunity to take a look at the specific industries that contributed the addition of 9,300 workers to South Dakota's nonagricultural wage and salary payrolls in 1984. The data used in this report are employment annual averages for 1984 as indicators of the state's overall economic progress.

### Services--Expand 7.0 Percent in 1984

Services employment continued its steady growth during 1984. With a growth rate of 7.0 percent and an addition of 3,800 jobs, this diverse industry is becoming an increasingly important part of South Dakota's economy. In 1983, it added 1,300 jobs and grew at a rate of 2.5 percent.

In 1984, the services industry made up approximately 24.0 percent of total nonfarm employment and employed 58,000 people. Most of the services expansion was centered in the educational/membership/social and hotels/amusements/personal/business sectors.

### Manufacturing--Employment Increases

Manufacturing employment posted a growth rate of 10.4 percent, added 2,700 jobs and averaged 28,600 jobs during 1984. This increase was spurred mainly by increased production demands in the state's durable goods industries. This may have been sparked by the national trend of rising sales of new homes, autos and household appliances during 1984. This particular sector of the manufacturing industry was effected positively by the upswing in the business cycle in 1984.

### Wholesale and Retail Trade Continued Growth

The trade industry in South Dakota employed about 26 percent of the total nonfarm workforce in 1984--more people than any other single industry in the state. This industry grew at a 3.2 percent rate and added 2,000 jobs. Annual average employment in the trade industry was 64,500 in 1984.

The retail sector contributed the bulk of the growth with an addition of 1,900 jobs. This 4.1 percent growth compared to a -0.2 percent rate last year and a loss of 100 jobs. The 1984 figures are a good indication that consumer spending, which has a significant impact on the retail trade industry, was good.

### Finance/Insurance/Real Estate--Adds 700 To Payrolls

The finance/insurance/real estate industry turned in a 5.6 percent growth rate in 1984. The additional 700 jobs brought annual average employment in this industry to 13,100.

### Construction--Builds Up Employment Totals

Construction employment was up 6.0 percent in 1984, marking the second straight yearly increase after four years of decline. In 1983, employment increased by 100 jobs while 1984 added 500. This improvement was the result of lower interest rates and increased consumer confidence, which in turn spurred an increase in new home building and industrial construction, particularly in urban areas.

### Mining--Industry Remains Stable

Annual average employment in the mining industry in South Dakota has been stable for many years, and 1984 was no exception. On an annual average basis, mining employed 2,600 workers during 1984, the same number as were employed in 1983.

### Transportation and Public Utilities

The transportation and public utilities industry experienced an annual average decrease in employment from 1983 to 1984. The transportation sector actually increased its employment by 100; however, the public utilities sector, which includes the communications sector, suffered decreased employment of 400. The decline in communication's employment was caused by increased competition and automation in the telephone industry.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

Summary of 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1984 followed 1983's upward trend. The number of nonfarm employees in South Dakota rose by about 9,300 during the year. This compared to an increase of 2,800 in 1983 and a decrease of nearly 6,000 in 1982.

Overall, South Dakota's employment changes were highlighted by impressive gains in services, manufacturing, trade and in the industry which consists of finance/insurance/real estate.

Construction in South Dakota appears to be gaining strength and recovering some of its employment losses which occurred in the early 1980's.

The year 1984 was a good chapter in South Dakota's employment history. The increased employment provided the stimulus for lower joblessness and may have been the extra boost the state needed to surpass previous year's employment highs. As we look back at 1984, we can look ahead to 1985 with confidence.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S 1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

| | 1983 | 1984 | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 235.3 | 244.6 | 4.0 |
| MINING | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 8.4 | 8.9 | 6.0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 25.9 | 28.6 | 10.4 |
| Durable Goods | 13.2 | 15.7 | 18.9 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 8.3 | 10.3 | 24.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 12.7 | 12.9 | 1.6 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7.7 | 7.7 | 0.0 |
| Paper, Printing & Publishing | 2.5 | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 12.3 | 12.0 | -2.4 |
| Transportation | 6.9 | 7.0 | 1.4 |
| Communication & Public Utilities | 5.4 | 5.0 | -7.4 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 62.5 | 64.5 | 3.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 16.2 | 16.4 | 1.2 |
| Durable Goods | 7.1 | 7.1 | 0.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 9.1 | 9.2 | 1.1 |
| Retail Trade | 46.3 | 48.2 | 4.1 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 12.4 | 13.1 | 5.6 |
| SERVICES | 54.2 | 58.0 | 7.0 |
| Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business | 14.1 | 15.0 | 6.4 |
| Medical and Health | 22.2 | 22.5 | 1.4 |
| Educational, Membership & Social | 14.9 | 17.3 | 16.1 |
| GOVERNMENT | 56.9 | 57.0 | 0.2 |
| Federal | 10.3 | 10.3 | 0.0 |
| State | 16.0 | 15.8 | -1.2 |
| State Education | 7.5 | 7.3 | -2.7 |
| Local | 30.6 | 30.8 | 0.7 |
| Local Education | 17.2 | 17.0 | -1.2 |

## NEW REPORT IS PUBLISHED

The first South Dakota Occupational Wage Information report has been published. This replaces the South Dakota Entry Wage Survey last published in July 1983. The new report gives the average wages offered by employers listing job openings with South Dakota Job Service offices during the months April through December 1984. A statewide average wage is shown for each opening along with average wages listed for the nine largest Job Service offices. The wages listed with the remaining offices are combined into one average. This publication is available upon request from the Labor Market Information Center at the address shown on the last page of this Labor Bulletin.

## SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN DECEMBER 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state increased by 3,700 workers between December 1983 and December 1984. This was a 1.6 percent increase and brought South Dakota's total nonfarm employment to 238,300. Although not all industries in South Dakota shared in this upward movement, only government posted an over-the-year decline, with a decrease of 200.

The retail sector of wholesale and retail trade displayed an employment gain of 1,600 workers. This increase led all industries in job growth during the 12 month period ending December 1984.

Manufacturing employment showed an increase from December to December of 1,200 workers, and the services industry posted an employment increase of 900. The increased manufacturing employment was centered in the durable goods sector while the services employment growth took place in the educational/membership/social sector. This sector includes a wide variety of organizations and services such as educational and social services--church related schools and child day care services, as well as membership organizations which include Y's and other athletic sports and recreation associations.

Employment in the finance/insurance/real estate industry increased by 300 when compared to one year-ago. This industry continues to grow in South Dakota. Employment in the remaining three industries, transportation/public utilities, construction and mining, all remained constant when compared to December 1983 figures.

A month-to-month review shows that South Dakota's nonfarm employment was clearly affected by the seasonal downtrend which occurs between November and December each year. A decrease has taken place every year for the past 10 years during this time, with the exception of 1975 when employment increased by 300 workers.

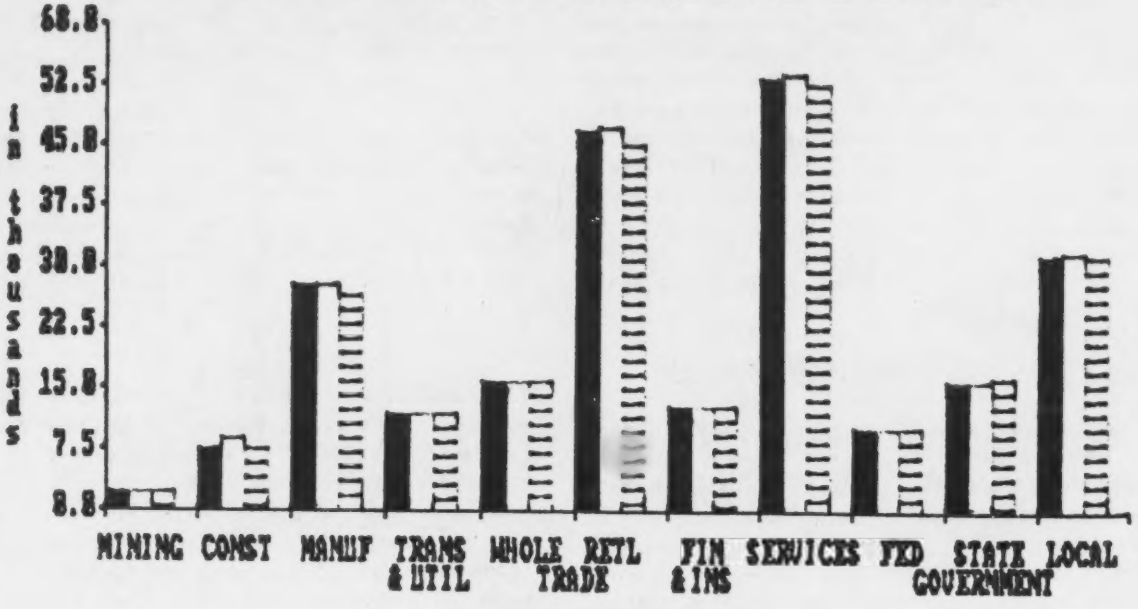
The construction industry dropped 1,300 jobs and manufacturing noted a decline of 300 from November to December 1984. The manufacturing decrease occurred in the food and kindred products sector of nondurable goods manufacturing. This was due mainly to the completion of poultry processing in expectation of Thanksgiving and Christmas turkey sales. The wholesale and retail trade industry also experienced decreased employment as did the services industry. The seasonal decline in services employment was contained totally in the hotels/amusement/personal/business sector.

The November to December decline in government employment was located in the local sector. However, this was a return to normal after deleting the presidential poll workers, who were added to the payrolls for a short time in November.

South Dakota's December unemployment rate rose to 4.7 percent in December. Although, the rate was 0.6 percent higher than in November, it was still below the preceding year when 5.5 percent of the labor force was out of work. Jobless South Dakotans numbered 15,600 in December 1984 compared to 17,800 unemployed one year earlier.

TABLE 1

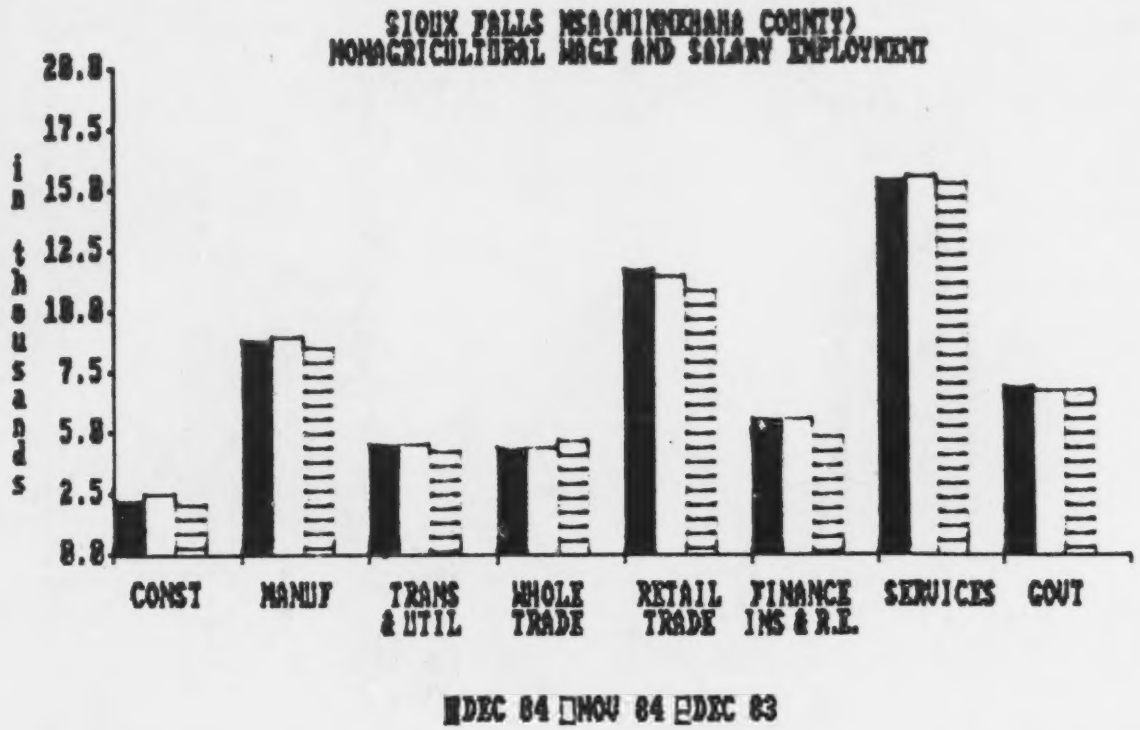
SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT




■DEC 84 □NOV 84 ▨DEC 83

| | DEC 1984 | NOV 1984 | DEC 1983 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 238.3 | 241.8 | 234.6 | -1.4 | 1.6 |
| MINING | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 7.7 | 9.0 | 7.7 | -14.4 | .0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 27.8 | 28.1 | 26.6 | -1.1 | 4.5 |
| Durable Goods | 14.9 | 14.9 | 13.6 | .0 | 9.6 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 9.6 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 7.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.0 | -2.3 | -.8 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 | -3.9 | -3.9 |
| Paper, Printing & Publishing | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | .0 | 7.7 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | .0 | .0 |
| Transportation | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.9 | .0 | 2.9 |
| Communication & Public Utilities | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | .0 | -3.7 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 63.1 | 63.7 | 61.6 | -.9 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 16.1 | 16.3 | 16.2 | -1.2 | -.6 |
| Durable Goods | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | -1.4 | -2.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.2 | -2.1 | .0 |
| Retail Trade | 47.0 | 47.4 | 45.4 | -.8 | 3.5 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.8 | .0 | 2.3 |
| SERVICES | 53.6 | 54.1 | 52.7 | -.9 | 1.7 |
| Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business | 13.1 | 13.6 | 13.2 | -3.7 | -.8 |
| Medical and Health | 21.4 | 21.4 | 21.7 | .0 | -1.4 |
| Educational, Membership & Social | 16.3 | 16.2 | 14.9 | .6 | 9.4 |
| GOVERNMENT | 58.1 | 58.8 | 58.3 | -1.2 | -.3 |
| Federal | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 1.0 | 2.9 |
| State | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.5 | .0 | -1.8 |
| State Education | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.5 | .0 | -3.5 |
| Local | 31.4 | 32.2 | 31.6 | -2.5 | -.6 |
| Local Education | 17.9 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 1.7 | -3.8 |

TABLE 1 (Continued)




| | DEC 1984 | NOV 1984 | DEC 1983 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 60.4 | 60.6 | 57.9 | -.3 | 4.3 |
| 1/ MINING | — | — | — | — | — |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | -11.5 | 4.5 |
| MANUFACTURING | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.6 | -2.2 | 3.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | .0 | 4.5 |
| TRADE | 16.4 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 1.9 | 3.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | .0 | -6.2 |
| Retail Trade | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 2.6 | 8.2 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 16.3 |
| SERVICES | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.3 | -1.3 | 1.3 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 2.9 |

The figures in Table 1 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 2

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

| | DECEMBER 1984 (1) | | | | DECEMBER 1983 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 114,028,000 | 106,049,000 | 7,978,000 | 7.0 (3) | 111,795,000 | 102,803,000 | 8,992,000 | 8.0 (3) |
| South Dakota | 332,200 | 316,500 | 15,600 | 4.7 | 324,900 | 307,100 | 17,800 | 5.5 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 68,210 | 65,398 | 2,812 | 4.1 | 67,487 | 64,435 | 3,052 | 4.5 |
| Aurora | 1,371 | 1,305 | 66 | 4.8 | 1,401 | 1,344 | 57 | 4.1 |
| Beadle | 9,296 | 8,948 | 348 | 3.7 | 8,600 | 8,155 | 445 | 5.2 |
| Bennett | 1,179 | 1,146 | 33 | 2.8 | 1,361 | 1,305 | 56 | 4.1 |
| Bon Homme | 3,568 | 3,385 | 183 | 5.1 | 3,294 | 3,129 | 165 | 5.0 |
| Brookings | 13,927 | 13,220 | 707 | 5.1 | 13,432 | 12,731 | 701 | 5.2 |
| Brown | 19,265 | 18,338 | 927 | 4.8 | 18,830 | 17,720 | 1,110 | 5.9 |
| Brule | 2,650 | 2,583 | 67 | 2.5 | 2,970 | 2,831 | 139 | 4.7 |
| Buffalo | 527 | 422 | 105 | 19.9 | 473 | 442 | 31 | 6.6 |
| Butte | 3,537 | 3,421 | 116 | 3.3 | 3,531 | 3,314 | 217 | 6.1 |
| Campbell | 775 | 691 | 84 | 10.8 | 810 | 730 | 80 | 9.9 |
| Charles Mix | 3,614 | 3,449 | 165 | 4.6 | 3,645 | 3,435 | 210 | 5.8 |
| Clark | 1,598 | 1,531 | 67 | 4.2 | 1,916 | 1,756 | 160 | 8.4 |
| Clay | 5,761 | 5,463 | 298 | 5.2 | 6,032 | 5,704 | 328 | 5.4 |
| Codington | 10,062 | 9,531 | 531 | 5.3 | 10,204 | 9,320 | 884 | 8.7 |
| Corson | 1,287 | 1,211 | 76 | 5.9 | 1,248 | 1,128 | 120 | 9.6 |
| Custer | 2,435 | 2,288 | 147 | 6.0 | 2,311 | 2,165 | 146 | 6.3 |
| Davison | 9,369 | 9,035 | 334 | 3.6 | 9,104 | 8,791 | 313 | 3.4 |
| Day | 3,007 | 2,767 | 240 | 8.0 | 2,893 | 2,679 | 214 | 7.4 |
| Deuel | 1,806 | 1,637 | 169 | 9.4 | 1,859 | 1,663 | 196 | 10.5 |
| Dewey | 1,716 | 1,596 | 120 | 7.0 | 1,940 | 1,787 | 153 | 7.9 |
| Douglas | 1,684 | 1,609 | 75 | 4.5 | 1,720 | 1,656 | 64 | 3.7 |
| Edmunds | 1,898 | 1,787 | 111 | 5.8 | 1,884 | 1,776 | 108 | 5.7 |
| Fall River | 3,276 | 3,165 | 111 | 3.4 | 3,201 | 3,052 | 149 | 4.7 |
| Faulk | 1,437 | 1,226 | 211 | 14.7 | 1,167 | 1,111 | 56 | 4.8 |
| Grant | 4,365 | 4,129 | 236 | 5.4 | 4,469 | 4,240 | 229 | 5.1 |
| Gregory | 2,352 | 2,296 | 56 | 2.4 | 2,450 | 2,316 | 134 | 5.5 |
| Haakon | 1,154 | 1,134 | 20 | 1.7 | 1,229 | 1,191 | 38 | 3.1 |
| Hamlin | 2,089 | 1,983 | 106 | 5.1 | 1,746 | 1,611 | 135 | 7.7 |
| Hand | 1,852 | 1,771 | 81 | 4.4 | 1,985 | 1,902 | 83 | 4.2 |
| Hanson | 972 | 906 | 66 | 6.8 | 1,021 | 971 | 50 | 4.9 |
| Harding | 657 | 652 | 5 | 0.8 | 621 | 605 | 16 | 2.6 |
| Hughes | 7,897 | 7,605 | 292 | 3.7 | 7,690 | 7,318 | 372 | 4.8 |
| Hutchinson | 4,061 | 3,922 | 139 | 3.4 | 4,053 | 3,909 | 144 | 3.6 |
| Hyde | 735 | 702 | 33 | 4.5 | 822 | 742 | 80 | 9.7 |
| Jackson | 1,180 | 1,105 | 75 | 6.4 | 1,011 | 919 | 92 | 9.1 |
| Jerauld | 1,100 | 1,088 | 12 | 1.1 | 1,138 | 1,110 | 28 | 2.5 |
| Jones | 519 | 478 | 41 | 7.9 | 606 | 542 | 64 | 10.6 |
| Kingsbury | 3,353 | 3,186 | 167 | 5.0 | 3,289 | 3,128 | 161 | 4.9 |
| Lake | 5,445 | 5,186 | 259 | 4.8 | 5,076 | 4,779 | 297 | 5.9 |
| Lawrence | 9,327 | 8,932 | 395 | 4.2 | 9,329 | 8,825 | 504 | 5.4 |
| Lincoln | 6,234 | 5,919 | 315 | 5.1 | 6,195 | 5,919 | 276 | 4.5 |
| Lyman | 1,308 | 1,244 | 64 | 4.9 | 1,356 | 1,269 | 87 | 6.4 |
| McCook | 2,599 | 2,452 | 147 | 5.7 | 2,795 | 2,625 | 170 | 6.1 |
| McPherson | 1,423 | 1,378 | 45 | 3.2 | 1,423 | 1,362 | 61 | 4.3 |
| Marshall | 1,925 | 1,770 | 155 | 8.1 | 1,867 | 1,714 | 153 | 8.2 |
| Meade | 5,984 | 5,714 | 270 | 4.5 | 5,887 | 5,559 | 328 | 5.6 |
| Mellette | 667 | 612 | 55 | 8.2 | 747 | 678 | 69 | 9.2 |
| Miner | 1,680 | 1,575 | 105 | 6.3 | 1,504 | 1,422 | 82 | 5.5 |
| Minnehaha | 68,210 | 65,398 | 2,812 | 4.1 | 67,487 | 64,435 | 3,052 | 4.5 |
| Moody | 3,497 | 3,305 | 192 | 5.5 | 3,826 | 3,293 | 533 | 13.9 |
| Pennington | 42,387 | 40,685 | 1,702 | 4.0 | 37,394 | 35,519 | 1,875 | 5.0 |
| Perkins | 2,057 | 2,002 | 55 | 2.7 | 1,989 | 1,954 | 35 | 1.8 |
| Potter | 1,705 | 1,660 | 45 | 2.6 | 1,756 | 1,662 | 94 | 5.4 |
| Roberts | 4,004 | 3,696 | 308 | 7.7 | 3,823 | 3,535 | 288 | 7.5 |
| Sanborn | 1,209 | 1,137 | 72 | 6.0 | 1,223 | 1,143 | 80 | 6.5 |
| Shannon | 2,682 | 2,468 | 214 | 8.0 | 2,845 | 2,557 | 288 | 10.1 |
| Spink | 3,344 | 3,238 | 106 | 3.2 | 3,424 | 3,301 | 123 | 3.6 |
| Stanley | 1,258 | 1,164 | 94 | 7.5 | 1,306 | 1,230 | 76 | 5.8 |
| Sully | 630 | 585 | 45 | 7.1 | 612 | 576 | 36 | 5.9 |
| Todd | 2,026 | 1,907 | 119 | 5.9 | 2,074 | 1,930 | 144 | 6.9 |
| Tripp | 2,759 | 2,670 | 89 | 3.2 | 2,955 | 2,844 | 111 | 3.8 |
| Turner | 3,670 | 3,497 | 173 | 4.7 | 3,897 | 3,699 | 198 | 5.1 |
| Union | 5,245 | 4,891 | 354 | 6.7 | 5,221 | 4,836 | 385 | 7.4 |
| Walworth | 2,933 | 2,794 | 139 | 4.7 | 2,713 | 2,546 | 167 | 6.2 |
| Yankton | 9,638 | 9,021 | 617 | 6.4 | 9,125 | 8,616 | 509 | 5.6 |
| Ziebach | 984 | 932 | 52 | 5.3 | 1,132 | 1,094 | 38 | 3.4 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.2 and 8.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DEC 1984 | NOV 1984 | DEC 1983 | DEC 1984 | NOV 1984 | DEC 1983 | DEC 1984 | NOV 1984 | DEC 1983 |
| South Dakota Statewide | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing..... | $ 314.76 | $ 308.00 | $ 293.51 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 42.6 | $ 7.32 | $ 7.23 | $ 6.89 |
| Durable Goods..... | 303.45 | 291.99 | 282.08 | 42.5 | 41.3 | 43.0 | 7.14 | 7.07 | 6.56 |
| Nondurable Goods..... | 329.06 | 326.34 | 305.95 | 43.7 | 44.1 | 42.2 | 7.53 | 7.40 | 7.25 |
| Sioux Falls SMSA | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 328.30 | 332.51 | 304.88 | 46.9 | 48.4 | 45.1 | 7.00 | 6.87 | 6.76 |

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

| | NOV 1984 | OCT 1984 | NOV 1983 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1967=100 | | | | | |
| All Items..... | 315.3 | 315.3 | 303.1 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Food & Beverages.... | 296.3 | 296.6 | 285.3 | -0.1 | 3.9 |
| Housing..... | 340.9 | 341.2 | 327.0 | -0.1 | 4.3 |
| Apparel..... | 205.2 | 205.7 | 200.7 | -0.2 | 2.2 |
| Transportation..... | 316.1 | 315.5 | 306.3 | 0.2 | 3.2 |
| Medical Care..... | 387.5 | 385.5 | 364.9 | 0.5 | 6.2 |
| Entertainment..... | 259.0 | 258.3 | 249.5 | 0.3 | 3.8 |

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

| | Number | | | Percent | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DEC 1984 | NOV 1984 | DEC 1983 | DEC 1984 | NOV 1984 | DEC 1983 |
| Sex, Total | 3,189 | 2,101 | 3,157 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Male | 1,967 | 1,042 | 2,408 | 61.7 | 49.6 | 76.3 |
| Female | 1,222 | 1,059 | 749 | 38.3 | 50.4 | 23.7 |
| Race, Total | 3,189 | 2,101 | 3,157 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White | 2,914 | 1,877 | 2,890 | 91.4 | 89.3 | 91.5 |
| Nonwhite | 275 | 224 | 267 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 8.5 |
| Age, Total | 3,189 | 2,101 | 3,157 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 45 | 2,416 | 1,519 | 2,449 | 75.8 | 72.3 | 77.6 |
| Over 45 | 773 | 582 | 708 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 22.4 |
| [2] Industry, Total | 3,189 | 2,101 | 3,157 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mining | 103 | 28 | 86 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Construction | 759 | 248 | 978 | 23.8 | 11.8 | 31.0 |
| Manufacturing | 888 | 701 | 617 | 27.8 | 33.4 | 19.5 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 130 | 82 | 105 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Trade | 519 | 358 | 574 | 16.3 | 17.0 | 18.2 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 65 | 64 | 62 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| Services | 556 | 476 | 520 | 17.4 | 22.7 | 16.5 |
| Government | 169 | 144 | 215 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| [2] Occupation, Total | 3,189 | 2,101 | 3,157 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional & Managerial | 318 | 293 | 335 | 10.0 | 13.9 | 10.6 |
| Clerical and Sales | 476 | 394 | 374 | 14.9 | 18.8 | 11.8 |
| Services | 302 | 239 | 346 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 11.0 |
| Processing | 97 | 75 | 101 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Machine Trade | 143 | 103 | 113 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 3.6 |
| Benchwork | 456 | 388 | 155 | 14.3 | 18.5 | 4.9 |
| Structural Work | 983 | 388 | 1,256 | 30.8 | 18.5 | 39.8 |
| Other | 414 | 221 | 477 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 15.1 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,189 | 2,101 | 3,157 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 714 | 441 | 680 | 22.4 | 21.0 | 21.5 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 571 | 321 | 542 | 17.9 | 15.3 | 17.2 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 1,230 | 879 | 1,137 | 38.6 | 41.6 | 36.0 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 674 | 460 | 798 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 25.3 |

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

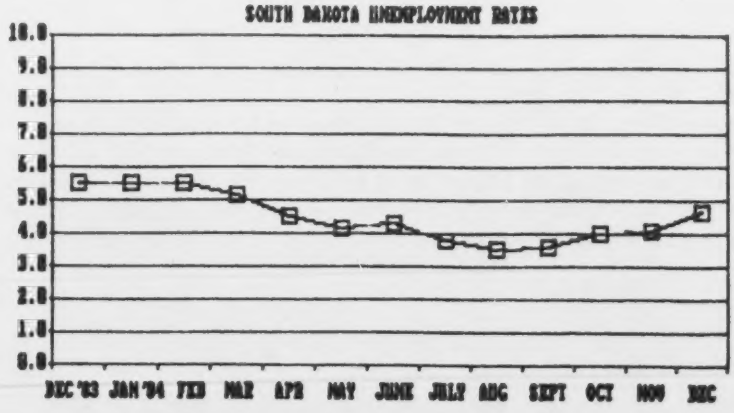


TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

| | DEC 1984 | NOV 1984 | DEC 1983 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 3,193 | 2,443 | 3,343 | 30.7 | -4.5 |
| B. Weeks Claimed | 12,035 | 8,631 | 11,931 | 39.4 | 0.9 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $960,751 | $816,803 | $1,080,228 | 17.6 | -11.1 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance | $26,286,100 | $27,124,100 | $14,338,800 | -3.1 | 83.3 |
| JOB SERVICE | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) | 4,913 | 5,733 | 6,147 | -14.3 | -20.1 |
| F. Nonag Placements | 2,793 | 3,142 | 3,061 | -11.1 | -8.8 |
| G. Nonag Job Openings | 3,112 | 3,477 | 2,694 | -10.5 | 15.5 |

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

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A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

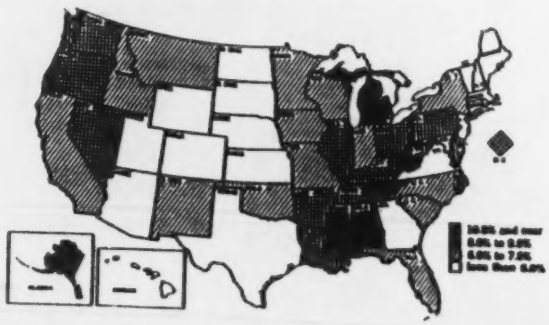
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1984



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers, social and training program planners, and business, education and government administrators.

## LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

### DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

The 7,721 retail stores in South Dakota had sales totaling $3.0 billion in 1982, according to the Census of Retail Trade. In 1977 there were 70 fewer stores (7,651) and total sales of $2.2 billion. The same Census also reveals that the 5,286 retail establishments which have a payroll (this excludes businesses such as family owned operations that do not have paid employees) registered $2.9 billion in sales in 1982.

- Sales averaged $387 thousand per establishment for all retailers in 1982. This was up $103 thousand from 1977. For the payroll establishments, the increase was $162 thousand, from $383 thousand in 1977 to $545 thousand in 1982.

- In 1982, grocery stores accounted for 19.7% of the state's total sales by retailers with payrolls. New car dealers tallied 16.4% of total sales while gasoline service stations garnered 12.4%. Eating establishments had 7.7% of the total sales within the state, and department stores followed with 7.2% of sales.

- Sales averaged $64 thousand per employee in retail establishments with payroll in 1982. New car dealers had sales per employee of $180 thousand. Eating establishments averaged $17 thousand per employee.

- Eating places employed 13,347 people in 1982, making them the largest employers. Grocery stores followed with 6,147, and new car dealers employed 2,623. There were 45,208 paid employees (full and part-time) engaged in retail trade in South Dakota as of mid-March 1982.

Source: 1982 Census of Retail Trade South Dakota, RC 82-A-42, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
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Aberdeen, SD 57401

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